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NO STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

**Anti-Saloon League Emphatically Decides
to Move Wisely and Well.**

ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY FOR LOCAL OPTION.
Want All Saloons Closed From 10 P. M. Until 6 A. M., and to Have
Penalty for Drunkenness Increased in Virginia.

The reading of the Legislative committee's report and the address of Judge William Hodges Mann, who formally announced that he favors local option and not State-wide prohibition, were the main and most important features of the Anti-Saloon League convention in Norfolk last week.

A flat-footed declaration against State-wide prohibition, coupled with a reiteration of the stand for local option and against the League's participation in politics, were the features of the Legislative committee's report.

The declaration of principles in the resolutions, which were finally unanimously adopted, is as follows:

What for the future? Having in view and having considered with great care the present conditions, and the state of public sentiment in the State of Virginia taken as a whole, your committee would present the following program for the consideration of the convention.

1. To request the General Assembly of Virginia to change the present liquor laws in the following particulars:

(1) To give every district or county the right to decide by a majority vote whether ardent spirits shall be sold in any town or said district or county. This is what is commonly known as the county unit law.

(2) To provide that all districts or counties in which dispensaries for the sale of ardent spirits have been located by special act of Legislature, shall be given the right to vote upon the question of the continuance of said dispensaries, whenever a petition is presented to the circuit judge signed by as many qualified voters as will equal one-fourth of the number cast in said district or county in the last general election, and furthermore, inasmuch as after a fair trial it is evident that the dispensary system does not result in a steady decrease, but rather an increase in the sale of liquor, the General Assembly is requested to enact such legislation as will eliminate the element of profit on the sale of ardent spirits by such dispensaries.

(3) To amend the definition of ardent spirits so that any mixture shall be known as ardent spirits which contains more alcohol than the amount permitted by the United States revenue laws in order to be free from the payment of United States revenue tax.

(4) To amend the law so that it shall be unlawful to sell or dispense ardent spirit to any female to be drunk on the premises where sold, or to sell or dispense to any person ardent spirit to be drunk by any female on the premises where sold, and to further amend the law so that it shall be unlawful for any female or minor to enter a place where liquor is sold at retail, except in a place where bona fide meals without liquor are furnished to the general public.

(5) To amend the law so that no saloon shall be kept open between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

(6) To amend the law so that license to sell ardent spirits shall be revoked, whenever the provisions of the law are violated, requiring the keeping of an orderly place, forbidding the sale of Sunday, or Christmas, or election day, or between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. on any day, or forbidding the sale to minors, lunatics, epileptics, habitual drunkards, intoxicated persons, students at any public school, college or university, or to females to be drunk on the premises, and to further amend the law so that whenever license to sell ardent spirits has been revoked, license shall not be granted again to that person or at that place for two years.

(7) To increase the penalties for drunkenness so that it may be more fully recognized as a crime against the individual, the family, society and the State.

(8) To give power to the Governor of Virginia to see that the laws of the Commonwealth are enforced, so that his oath of office to see that the laws are enforced may be supported by proper legislation.

(9) To prohibit the granting of liquor license in districts contiguous to cities where the cities have voted against license: to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits at summer or health resorts, except to bona fide guests; to prohibit the granting of license within four hundred feet of a school, college or university building, to prohibit the granting of license at any place if there is a written remonstrance against said license presented to the judge, signed by a majority of the property owners and tenants renting property on the side of the square on which the saloon is located, and the confronting side of the same square. And when such remonstrance is once filed, it shall stand for the balance of that licensing year, unless the signers formally withdraw their names from the

great mass of our Virginia people, no matter what may suit others.

Reasons For Prohibition.
The pressure for a change in the method of work comes from two causes:

First, the desire of "dry" communities to be free from the constant threat of another election. This a natural desire, and yet if the law is being properly enforced, and good results have been obtained, there should not be very great danger of an effort to hold another election, and even should an election be called, it will furnish opportunity for the cultivation of a stronger public sentiment against the traffic, and the result should not be doubtful. Whatever might be the result of such election in some special cases, the fact remains that the law must commend itself as effective and beneficial to a majority of the voters in a community or there will be dissatisfaction and unrest.

To call for the passage of a State-wide prohibition law, simply to prevent communities which have already voted out saloons from voting them back again, would seem to your committee to be a confession of weakness, and a lack of confidence in our predictions concerning the permanently good results to follow the closing of the saloons.

Tired of Appeals.
Second, a number of our friends are exasperated by the continued appeals to the courts by the liquor people from the results of elections which go against them, and their repeated attempts to invalidate the Ward suffrage law, notwithstanding the liquor men have gone into these elections on the basis of the validity of that law. For this reason some of our friends are urging that we resort to State-wide prohibition, and these insincere and dilatory tactics of the liquor people to defeat the will of the majority of the citizens. In answer to this position we think there is nothing to be gained by precipitating a State-wide contest just now particularly as the Supreme Court has not yet passed on the constitutionality of the Ward law. These efforts of the liquor people are futile, and are but vain straws offered against the great current of public opinion out of our State. There will be time to consider more fully this phase of the situation if the Ward law should be declared to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

Jug Versus Saloon.
The third reason given for calling for a State-wide law is that, by the passage of such a law, the "wet" cities will cease to be the plague-spots to the rest of the State. The flooding of "dry" territory by the iniquitous "jug" trade and the consequent taunts from the liquor trade and its allies that "prohibition does not prohibit" presents ground for the serious consideration of a State-wide law. Can the "dry" territory be protected under the present local option policy? Your committee can see no reason why the Legislature should not give the opportunity for such protection to "dry" territory and still abide by the local option plan. The law at present forbids wholesale liquor shipments into "dry" territory. The Legislature could extend that principle, and enact such legislation as would forbid the importation of ardent spirits into "dry" territory whenever it should be clearly shown by petition or vote that a majority of the qualified voters desire such importations to cease. It is important to note that such legislation could be passed and the principle of local option would still be preserved intact. In the consideration of this question, it must be remembered that there are many persons who are opposed to the saloon and who will vote against it, who would not vote to abolish the "jug" trade, because they think persons should have an opportunity to obtain liquor without the accompaniments of the saloon. It is important, however, to keep the two evils carefully separated. The "jug" trade is an evil, but the open saloon is an incomparably greater evil. In the effort to protect "dry" territory from the "jug" trade, we must not take action that will bring back the curse of the saloon upon any community, and, moreover, it is of great importance to remember in this connection that the inter-state commerce law has not yet been changed to give any protection to our "dry" territory from liquor shipped in from other States, and so long as liquor can be shipped into "dry" territory from other States, it will be exceedingly difficult to get the Legislature of Virginia to prohibit such shipments by dealers in our own State. It does not seem wise, therefore, to press for this legislation at the present time. Should we be able to secure the passage of a bill by Congress prohibiting the flooding of "dry" territory from neighboring States, we should then go to our General Assembly and insist upon the extension of the local option principle to the shipment of liquor by retail into "dry" territory.

Not Proper Time Now.
Another consideration has had great weight with your committee in arriving at its conclusion that this is not the best time to demand the right to vote on a State-wide law. We have not in this State the principle of the referendum. If we could go directly to the people of the State on this one issue and secure a vote on this issue, without any personal or political complications, it might be the wise thing to find out now just where the people of Virginia stand. We can not obtain the right to vote on this question except by the passage of an act by the General Assembly, ordering such an election to be held. Your committee is unani-

mously of the opinion that it would damage our cause to press this issue upon the voters at the present time, in view of the conditions that confront us. It would not be voted upon as a single definite issue, nor stand upon its merits. It would be complicated with the primary elections for the Governorship and for members of the House or less a political football. Personal and factional feeling would enter so largely into the result as to rob it of any positive meaning. Moreover, the Senate of Virginia has already been elected, and inasmuch as it is impossible to secure any legislation or the right to vote on question without the consent of both Houses of the General Assembly, it would be necessary finally to resort to petition in order to reach the Senate.

Differences in League.
Your committee is not unmindful that there is some difference of opinion among our workers on this question. This very fact causes us to hold more firmly to the position that the time has not yet come for this change in our policy. If there is real division among ourselves, there will be much greater division among the members of the General Assembly, and, finally, among the voters. The League has won its great victories because of the united front that it has always presented to the enemy. All of us can unite heartily in working for the Legislative programme presented in the first part of this report and your committee believes that the conservatism of the proposed action will receive the support, not only of our present constituency, but will commend itself to thousands of voters in the State who will be willing to go with us that far, but who have not yet been educated up to the point of voting for a State-wide prohibitory law. Of course the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic is our ultimate goal. We have never concealed the fact that we are working for this end, nor do we mean to intimidate that, by the adoption of this program, we are in any way surrendering our final purpose. But it is better to take a year or two longer to do the work thoroughly and permanently than to hasten unduly and thereby court a defeat or a reaction. We are not in this warfare for the sake of fighting but to obtain results.

Twelve to Change Policy.
In short, your committee believes that it is not wise to abandon as yet the policy under which we have won our victories during the past seven years. Let us concentrate our forces and perfect our organization during the coming year to wage a campaign of education in the remaining strongholds of the enemy, and when the plowing and sowing have been thoroughly done and we finally call for a vote, we can look with far greater confidence for permanent results than if we closed the saloons in these places by a State-wide law, without carrying on our usual educational campaign. Let us press forward for the next year in the old paths, and when the next convention meets, if it should be evident that we have gone as far as we can go with profit under the local option policy, we can then all join heartily together in the demand for a State-wide prohibitory law.

In Favor of Local Option.
In view of the considerations stated above, your committee would recommend the following declaration of policy:
Resolved, That we iterate the declaration of 1903, that under present conditions we favor the principle of local option in carrying on our work against the saloon, preferring to carry on the work of education in all the towns and cities in the State, which have not yet voted on the question of license. But should it become clearly evident that such legislation as will properly prohibit no-license territory and as will place proper restrictions upon the liquor traffic in license territory, or that we have gone as far as we can go with profit to our cause under the local option policy, we shall be obliged to change our policy and demand the right to vote on the question of a State-wide prohibitory law.

Your committee requests that this report lie on the table until Wednesday morning session, at which time we will move to have it up and consider it item by item.
Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JAMES CANNON, JR.,
R. H. BENNETT,
E. J. RICHARDSON,
J. D. McALISTER,
R. S. BARBOUR,
W. H. VINCENT,
J. W. HUGH,
Legislative Committee of Anti-Saloon League of Virginia.

NO MORE WHITE FLOUR.
Flour is to be white no more. Secretary Wilson's order against the bleaching of flour by the millers went into effect yesterday. Hereafter all flour will be of a creamy golden color. The bleaching process entails the use of sodium nitrate. The millers contend that the small quantity used can have no deleterious effect. It is pointed out, however, that after bleaching, flour of inferior grade cannot be distinguished from higher classes. The sale of bleached flour will continue until June next in order to let the millers dispose of the stock now on hand.

REVOLTS AT GOLD STEEL.
"Your only hope," said three doctors to Mrs. M. E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich., suffering from severe renal trouble, lies in an operation." They used Dr. King's New Life Pills," she writes, "till I was nearly dead. They prevented, cured Constipation, Headache, etc. at all druggists."

ONE OF US TWO.
The day will dawn, when one of us shall harken
In vain to hear a voice that has grown dumb.
And morn will fade, moons pale, and shadows darken,
While sad eyes watch for feet that never come.
One of us two must sometimes face existence
Alone with memories that but sharpen pain.
And these sweet days shall shine back in the distance,
Like dreams of summer dawns, in nights of rain.
One of us two, with tortured heart half broken,
Shall read long-treasured letters through salt tears,
That speak of these love-crowned, cherished tokens,
That speak of these love-crowned, delicious years.
One of us two shall find all light, all beauty,
All joy on earth, a tale forever done;
Shall know henceforth that life means only duty.
Oh, God! Oh, God! have pity on that one.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WILLIAMS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
EDITOR BRISTOL HERALD-COURIER:
I would most earnestly endorse the advocacy by "A Reader," in Sunday's Herald-Courier, of the candidacy of Judge Samuel W. Williams, of Wytheville, for the attorney-generalship of Virginia. The nomination of Judge Williams in the coming primary is nothing less than a duty up to the democrats of the state.

Judge Williams is, as stated by "A Reader," an ex-Confederate, but it is not simply to provide a berth for a veteran that he should be given the office to which he aspires. He was one of the very youngest soldiers of the confederacy, and is still in the prime of life, energetic and full of purpose.

The ambition to be attorney-general of his native commonwealth is one that has been with Judge Williams for many years—ever since the days when a poverty-stricken young attorney, too poor to own a horse, had to walk twenty-two miles from Wytheville to Bland courthouse to attend court, carrying his saddlebags on his shoulder. Twice the party has refused him the honor—once in convention eight years ago, when Hon. William Anderson was nominated, and again four years ago, when at the primary the party honored Mr. Anderson by renomination. Now that Attorney-General Anderson has announced that he will not again be a candidate, it is surely time for Judge Williams to realize the goal for which he has striven so long.

In 1896 Judge Williams obeyed his party's call and resigned the circuit judgeship to make the race for congress in the Ninth district, going down in defeat in that disastrous year for democracy. In the hour of defeat he reaffirmed his allegiance to the principles of democracy. In each of the two campaigns in which he was defeated for attorney-general he has stumped for the state for his successful democratic opponent. He has never turned a deaf ear to his party's demands, and there has been anything in rewards for faithful service, for energy, for earnestness, for ability, for gallant services in time of war and for public services without compensation in time of peace, this is the time for the Virginia democracy to think on these things.

Southwest Virginia, although comprising geographically one-third of the state, is not represented in the present administration of seven state officials elected by the people, while two of these are from one county—Attorney-General Anderson and State Treasurer Asher W. Harman, Jr. With the withdrawal of Henry C. Stuart from the gubernatorial contest, there is now no candidate from this section for any office before the primary—saving only Judge Williams. It is time for us to have representation.

DEMOCRAT.
Rankin—Do you think you could ride 98 miles on horseback in 17 hours straight?
Fyle—No, but I walked the floor nine hours straight with a squalling baby last night, and I'm willing to bet that no President of the United States can do that.—Chicago Tribune.

Does Not Color Hair
Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, does not stain or color the hair even to the slightest degree. Gray hair, white hair, blonde hair is not made a shade darker. But it certainly does stop falling hair. No question about that.
Do not change the color of the hair.
Formula with each bottle. Show it to your doctor. Ask him about it. Then do as he says.
Ayer's
Indeed, we believe it will stop every case of falling hair unless there is some very unusual complication, something greatly affecting the general health. Then you should consult your physician. Also ask him about the new Ayer's Hair Vigor.
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It would be just as sensible for them to prescribe Quinine in its crude form as to prescribe Cod Liver Oil in its natural state. In

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the oil is emulsified and made easy to take—easy to digest and easy to be absorbed in to the body—and is the most natural and useful fatty food to feed and nourish the wasted body that is known in medicine today.
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